## THREE DAYS LATER EUROPEAN NEWS. ASPECT OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

ATTITUDE OF THE WESTERN POWERS.

The Position of the Russian and Turkish

Armies.

The Democratic Element in the Affairs of Europe.

The New French Fleet of Transatlantic Steamers.

THE BRITISH OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

STATE OF THE MARKETS. &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday noon, the 22d ult.

Among the passengers by the A. we notice the names of Sir Allan McNab and family; Nr. William Mure, British Consul at New Orleans; and General Mendibara.

The news is three days later, but is not very interesting. There is nothing important in relation to the Turkish

Gortschakoff is very far from popular with the Russian army in the Principalities. The Russian commissariat is said to be wretchedly managed, whilst the Turks have abundance of everything. Omar is busily employed in organizing corps of pontoniers, but may not attempt to cross the river for some time to come. A contract for 6,000 horses had been made in Peria for the Turks. The Russian ambassador at Paris has felt it necessary

to contradict the statement that the Czar had threatene 'a war of extermination" against the Turks. The lates rumor now is that the Czar will in two or three days issue a new manifesto, bewailing that all his efforts in favor of peace have been disregarded by the Turks! The force of he German federal army is fixed at 1456,000 men, exclusive of the reserve.

The "court newsmen" say that a coolness exists be tween the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, owing to the latter's rejection of the offers of the former. A cabinet council was to be held on the 18th at Berlin, to resolve on measures to prevent foreign paper money

circulating in Prussia.

The Empress Eugenie has granted a pension of 2,000 france out of her private purse to the parents of Lieut. Bellot, 'who perished when serving with the British exploring expedition in the Arctic seas. At the death of the parents the pensions are to descend to the brother and sister of Lieut. Bellot.

Emile de Girardin has been "warned" for speaking too freely through La Presse.

It was stated that when the Emperor returns to Paris,

from Complegne, the day of his interded coronation will

It was rumored in Paris, but not generally credited, that the Russian ambassador had notified the French government that the sending of a French corps d'armes to Tur-key will be looked upon by Russia as a declaration of war, and diplomatic relations will be immediately sus-

M. Ducos, French Minister of Marine, publishes a re markable report in the Moniteur, in which he shows that, with a budget of 40,000,000 france less than in the time of Louis Philippe, he has increased the power of the French pavy to an extent that it has never hitherto attained, and has moreover a surplus of 10,000,000 francs on the budget of 1852, one half of which he returns to the treasury, the other half going to the present year's

The ship Dalhousie from Gravesend 13th, for Sydney, sunk on the 19th off Beechy Head. Fifty-nine lives were

A report is current, but is not deserving of much reliance, that a movement has sprung up in Ticino, to separate that canton from Switzerland, and annex it to

The French Transatlantic Screw Steamship Company at Dieppe bave contracted for twelve ships of 1,200 tons and 240 horse power each, for the postal service to the Rio Plata, Brazil, the French West Indies, and the United States. Mare & Co., of Blackwall, London, are to built the ships, and Messrs. Mauquey are to supply the ma-

The screw steamship Andes arrived at Liverpool at noon on Friday, 21st ult.

The steamer Washington, hence, arrived at Southamp-ton at midnight on Friday, 21st ult.

The English operative strikes continued. Many mills

ere closed, but hopes are entertained of a settlement at distant day. Cotton at Liverpool was in regular demard-sales about 7,000 bales daily, with prices looking upward.

Breachtuffs continued active at advanced rates. weather was unsettled.

The Turish Question.

OMAR PASHA'S SUMMONS TO THE BUSSIANS—REPLY OF PRINCE GORTSCHAROFF—PREPARATION OF THE SULTAN—RATRAGORDINARY ENERGY OF THE TURKS—IMMENSE ENROLLMENT OF TROOPS—THE SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE PORTE-REPLETION OF THE TREASURY-

MICH THE PORTE—REPLETION OF THE TREASURY—REPORTED CROSSING OF THE DANUEE—THE COMBINED FLESTS TO ENTER THE DANUEE—THE COMBINED FLESTS TO ENTER THE DANUEE—THE COMBINED FLESTS TO ENTER THE DANUELLES—A HIST TO AMERICA FROM ENGLAND—OPPORTUNITY OF EXTENDING OUR TRADE—LATEST DESTATCHES. The position of a large remains uncharged as regards the prospect of localities.

The declaration of war was to be read in all the mosques on the 7th uit. It was not expected that hostilities would commence before the 25th uit.

Reschid Pasha's son was the bearer of the summons to Prince Gortschakoff. He also conveyed to Omar definite instructions how to act in the event of the Russians refusing to leave the territories. Duplicates of these despatches were sent to the commanders of the Turkish forces in Axia, se that the action of the two divisions of the army might be in concert.

The following is a translation of OMAR PASHA'S LETTER TO PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

MONSKUR IE GENDEAL—It is by the order of my government that I have the honor to address this letter to your Excellency.

Whilst the Sublime Porte exhausted all means of con-

whilst the Sublime Porte exhausted all means of con-

Whilst the Sublime Porte exhausted all means of concillation to maintain at once peace and its own independence, the Court of Russia has not ceased to raise difficulties in the way of any such settlement, and has ended with the violation of treaties—invading the two Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachis, integral parts of the Ottoman Empire.

True to its pacific system, the Porte, it stead of exercising its right to make reprisals, confined itself even them to protesting, and did not deviate from the way that might lead to an arrangement.

Russis, on the contrary, for from evincing corresponding entimes ta, has ended by rejecting the proposals recommended by the august mediating courts, proposals which were alike necessary to the honor and to the security of the Porte.

There only remains to the latter the indispensable necessity of war. But as the invasion of the Priccipalities and the violation of treaties which have attended it, are the veritable causes of war, the Sublime Porte, as a last expression of its pacific sentiments, proposes to your Excellency, by my intervention, the evacuation of the two previnces, and grants for your feeded an aterm of diffeen days to date from the receipt of this letter. If, within this interval, a negative answer shall reach me from your Excellency, the commencement of hostilities will be the matural consequence. atural consequence.

While I have the honor to make the intimation to your

Excellency, I embrace the opportunity to offer the ance of my high esteem. (Signed,)

The following curt decument is OMAR.

The following curt decument is

GORTSCHAROFF'S REPLY.

My master is not at war with Turkey, but I have orders
not to leave the Principalities until the Porte shall have
given to the Czar the moral satisfaction he demands.

When this point has been obtained I will evacuate the
Principalities immediately whatever the time or the
season. If I am attacked by the Turkish army I will defend myself, [confine myself to the defensive]

(Signed.)

GORTSCHAROFF.

Voluntary gifts of all descriptions continued to flow
into the Turkish treasury. Jewels, money, horses, houses
and lands, to an immense amount were offered for the
national service. Eight thousand 'Redifs' were armed,
clothed and equipped from the proceeds of one day's ofSeriag.

national service. Eight thousand "Redits" were armed, clothed and equipped from the proceeds of one day's ofseriag.

Military preparations continue with unabated spirit. The Turkish steam frigates Faizi Bahri, Taif, Feridge, and Medjedie, have been sent to Beyrout to take on board 12,000 regulars of the army of Syria. Orders had been given to call out 50,000 more "Redifs," exclasive of the reserves. Of these 60,000, 18,000 were armed and equipped by the city of Constantinople. The whole numbe enrelled themselves in one day, and within one week the arms, clothing and horses were provided. Twenty thousand Druses, irregulars, under their chief Cheibli, who so long withstood Mehemet Ali, were daily expected to join the army of Asia. One half of the Turkish fleet was about to leave-for the coast of Asia, between Trebizond and Batoum. Two battalions of chasseurs, armed and drilled on the system of the chasseurs de Vincennes, had been sent to Omar Pasha, and a third was about to leave for Batoum. Orders had been sent to the Governor of Adrianople to send without the least delay to Constantinople the Circassian Chief Sefer Bey, who had been residing in the former city. Hazzan Jazidju had marched at the head of 4,000 horsemen for the army of Asia, and it was stated that after retaining a sufficient force in Egypt, Abbas Pacha can spare 15,000 more men to the Turkish and.

In short, every exertion was making but as yet the lat

In short, every exertion was making but as yet the la t all on the enthusiasm of the Mussulmans, the unfurling call on the enthusiasm of the Mussulmans, the unfurling of the Prephet's standard, had not been made, nor was if intended at present to make it.

The Paris Journal des Debats indulges in some speculations respecting the sources from which the large supplies of money at the government's dispocal are drawn. The Turks, says the Debats, have evidently resources with which no one is acquainted. Some speak of a secret heard which the government has now decided on broaching; others say that the Ulemas have brought forward supplies. What is certain is that the present is the season of the year in which the treasury reserves most of its taxes. It is only after harvest that the Rayahs can pay their capitation-tax; after harvest the landowners and peasants pay their dues; at the same period the export trade commences, and pays a tax of five per cent on all articles; and further it is after harvest that the mative dealers renew their supplies of foreign merchandles, on all of which there is a duty of three per cent. During the present quarter the government thus receives nearly the entire revenue of the year. This, in a measure, accounts for the plentifulness of meney, but cannot be expected to continue. A proof of this is that the government has commenced a new issue of paper money; and the value of the pound sterling, which there regulates the other exchanges, has risen, at the bankers at Galata, to 176 piastres, equal to 31 france 50 centimes, to 130 in the bankers and shops, and will rise higher as the war proceeds.

The Turkish force now in arms is estimated though

to 126 phastres, equal to 31 francs 50 centimes, to 130 in the bazars and shops, and will rise higher as the war proceeds.

The Turkish force now in arms is estimated though somewhat loosely, at 300,000 men, namely: 120,000 between the lambs and the Balkan, 15,000 in Bosnia, 6,000 mear l'ristina on the Servian frontier; 50,000 who will be mustered within twenty days at Adrianople, and fron 50,000 to 160,000 men on the frontier of Asia.

The Russians on their part are actively in reasing their forces on the Bannbe. Immense barracks are being built on its banks, the expense of which Gortschakof makes the Hospodars pay, and to such a length has the Russian carried his demands that the Wallachian government has been compelled to borrew six millions of plastres.

A rumor was prevalent in Vienna that the Russians would attempt to cross the Banube the 5th or the 10th 10th. This rumor rested on no foundation. On the 10th the Sultan requested the British ambassador to send for the fleets, which request was assented to. The fleets were to enter the Bardanelles but not the Black Sea, except to repel any bostile movement of the enemy.

A corps of observation is to be sent to the Greek frontier, and another to the Persian boundary. The Prince of Servia had informed Omar Pasha that the Servians would defend their own country against Austrian occupation.

of Sarvia had informed omar Pasha that the Serviana would defend their own country against Austrian occupation.

A command in the Turkish army has been offered to Abd el-Kadir. But previous to accepting it he asks the opinion of the French government.

The Sulran, it appears, since he declared war, passes the entire day in religious duties, under the instructions of the Shelk-ul-Islam.

A young Polleh Jew named Wolowski had been apprehended near Shumla, and on his person was found treasonable correspondence with the Ru-siana. He was brought before Omar Pasha, who gave orders to hang him. The Sultan has granted a firman to an English company to construct a ship canal from Rassova, at the bend of the Danube, to Kustendje, on the Black Sea. By this highly important concession the difficult navigation at the mouth of the Danube will be avoided.

The Farl of Carlise had arrived at Malta.

Here is a hint given through the London Daily NeuriTurkey wants money, and America has too much money. Turkey has more territory than she can well keep, and America has a national thirst for extension of territory. Why don't Turkey sell the Yankees a port! It might both pay and please Brother Jonathan very well, if the spot was well chosen, whilst freedom in Eurepe would find a new rallying point.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

ENGLAND'S INTENTIONS NOT YET KNOWN—THE POLES,

ENGLAND'S INTENTIONS NOT YET KNOWN-THE POLES, HUNGARIANS AND TURKS.

The British public are as yet in the dark respecting the intentions of their government in the present crisis, and will probably remain so until after the meeting of Parliament.

The Prussian New Gazette recently contained a latter

The Prussian New Gazdie recently contained a letter from its London correspondent, relating that the Poles and Hungarians in london were exercising in uniformed battations and that the first detachment of the patriot force were already on board transports at Southampton. This brings out the Secretary of the Polish Literary Society, who denies that any such organization of the Poles exists. Possibly with a view to throw discredit on the Hungarians at the present juncture, the London Times republishes, as if new, and with severe comments thereon, a letter from Kossuth, which appeared on the 28th of September last, in reply to an invitation to attend a Turkish sympathy meeting at Stafford. As far as we can learn there is no organized movement of importance among the refugees, although over 800 are known to have offered their services to the Turks.

among the refugees, although over 800 are known to have offered their services to the Turks.

WARLINE TONE OF THE FRENCH JOURNALS—THE FOPE, NAPOLEON, AND THE SULTAN.

From the free tone in which the Paris papers comment on the Eastern question, it would seem that the censorship had relaxed its Biriciness on that particular subject. The tone of the papers is in general warlike.

A story, to which we do not attach much importance, is going the rounds to the effect that MM de Kisseleg. Hubneo and Hatfield, in a conversation with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, had hinted that if France continued so pressing in its demands for the evacuation of the Principalities, the Pope would demand the evacuation of Rome by the French forces. The Pope's nuncio was further stated to have informed the conference at Vienna that the time had now come when the French might leave Rome without fear of evil consequences.

It was said in Paris that Colonel Charras, the celebrated republican representative, had been applied to by the Turkish government to accept a command, but had decline! Dembinski had not left his lodgings in Paris on the 5th ult; consequently could not have been put in command in the Turkish service on the 4th, as was asserted. The Patric states that it knows the assertions of recent Russian victories in the Caucassus to be totally unfounded.

Paussia's Adherence to Neutrallity.

Certain of the London press state most emphatically.

Russian victories in the Caucassus to be 'totally unfounded

PRUSSIA'S ADHERENCE TO NEUTRALITY.

Certain of the London press state most emphatically that at the conference at Warsaw the other day, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, Neholas offered to Prussia an additional slice of Polsard, on condition of his siding with him in the Turkish affair. The precise form that the offer took has not transpired, but part of it was that a Russian force should occupy Warsaw and other garrisons of Poland, while the Russians would advance on Constantineple. The King of Prussia had the sense to reject this offer, being afraid of the movements of the French on the Rhine frontier.

It is stated that the Prussian government is about to send a circular to the governments of Europe affirming that no rolitical arrangement of any kind was entered into at Warsaw; that Frussia has to care for her own interests, and does not feel called upon to further the pro-

NO REDUCTION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

As was surmised, the reported reduction of the Aus-trian army was a sham. Marshal Radetsky's forces in Italy and the garrisons of fortresses are exempted from the

OF ENGLAND-THE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENT IN EURO

OF ENGLAND—THE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENT IN EURO-PEAN AFFAIRS.
[From the London Times, Oct. 21.]
The prolonged and injurious suspense of the Eastern question has at least elicited some instructive evidence of the dispositions of great cabinets, and of the general opinions of Europe. It has long been considered that the chief peril to continental peace, and perhaps even to con-tinental freedom, impended from the rice of Russia, abile it was admitted, with equal consent, that the high est problem of medern polities was involved in the d-sti-nles of the Ottoman empire. For some time past these points have been submitted not only to diplomatic nego-tiation, but to public discussion, and the results are not

est profess of medera points was avoired in the distinies of the Ottoman empire. For some time past these
points have been submitted not only to diplomatic negoitation, but to public discussion, and the results are not
without a certain substantial form.

It has been proved, in the first place, that the perfect
concert of the two great Western Fowers on the question
of Russian aggrandizement is not only practicable but
easy. In opposing the entroschments of the Crar the
governments of France and England have acted with entire and uninterrupted cordinality. They took the same
views of the original dispute between Russia and the
Porte, and of the conduct of the former Power in invading
the Banubian Principalities they arrived at the same
resolutions with respect to the policy required; they despatched their fleets with one accord to the Eastern
waters; and from the first hour of the embroil
ment to the present they have never ceased to act
with sincere unanimity. This entire accordance of
epinion and conclusion, under relations not otherwise
likely to bring the two governments together, is convincing evidence both of the feelings with which the designs
of Russia are viewed in Western Europe, and of that real
eductity of interests between France and England, which
no accidental differences can ever counterbalance.
Whether the Court of St. Petersburg ever could, even if
supported by other cabinets, successfully a tempt any
territorial revolutions with two such Powers in determined combination against it, is what we need not at this
moment trouble ourselves less essentially disposed to
make common cause against the aggressive advances of
Russia. On the policy pursued by Austria in these affairs
we recently offered some remarks. The Court of Vienna
is under notorious obligations to that of St. Petersburg
for assistance affared at a very critical conjuncture, and
is, besides, so situated with regard to its own su sjects as
to be still in some measure dependent upon the prospec
tive support of the Car. On t

for assistence aft riced at a very critical conjuncture, and is, besides, so situated with regard to its own an ajecta as to be still in some measure dependent upon the prospective support of the Czar. On the other hand, the real interests of Austria are so unchangeably opposed to the views of Russian ambition, and peace on any terms is absolutely indispensable to her; present security, that her motives of action must be nearly balanced, and the result, upon the whole, is as adverse to Russia as could reasonably have been expected. It is not easy to say what might ensue if the great Powers were involved in actual war, and it became recessary for Austria to embrace one side or the other, but at present it is certain that the Czar will derive it o active assistance from this quarter, and it is highly probable that he ensuen tered urgent remonstrances against his attempt. Austria's great object is peace, and a glance at the map must convince any reader that she can never wish such peace to bring the Czar any nearer to the possession of Wallachia and Moidavia—provinces which command the whole Lower Danube, and actually envelope her empire over one-fourth of its circumference. She would doubtless prefer that the terms of adjastment should be as little objectionable to Russia as possible; but she would probably constrain herself to a material accord with the Western Powers if the sole alternative were European war.

probably constrain heraelf to a material accord with the Western Powers if the sole alternative were European war.

The position of Prussia is more independent, and is assuming at this moment an aspect of considerable importance. We cannot subscribe to the opinion which seems to prevail in some continental capitals, that France and England are interested parties, and that, if Russia has her objects, they likewise lave theirs, so that an equitable mediation would be concerned in adjusting the pretensions, not merely of Turkey and Russia, but of the Western Powers and the Czar. The Western Powers have adopted no such attitude as to warrant this assumption. Their policy is strictly European, and their position differs from that of other cabinets simply in so far as they have done promptly and vigorously what all were bound to do alike. The ros stance offered to Russia by the first demonstration of the combined fleets bespoke a policy equally incumbent upon Arstria and Prussia, nor do the views of the Western governments locitude any objects which should not be common to the two German Powers. Great but in and France are mediators between Russia and Turkey and he true policy of other States should be to according to the continuous of the continuous and the continuous of the

they were inconsiderately severe upon Russia. Nevertheless, as our only aim is the restoration of peace by the abatement of these pretensions which have disturbed it, we take no exception to the special action of Prussia in aid of this conclusion. That the intervention of Austria might be discredited by her heavy obligations to one of the suitors in the cause we cannot deny; and if it is presumed that the Western are a tax we embroided themselves beyond strict judicial limits, the Court of Berlin may, perhaps, avail itself of the opportunity to exert an independent and unimpeachable mediation. It is quite sufficient to observe that the Prussian Cabinet has al eady evinced its disapproval of the Carr's aggression—an opinion in which the smaller courts of Germany are well known to concur.

Considering the plausibility with which the Emperor Nicholas invested his proceedings, the grounds which actually exist for a Christian protectorate, and the position to which the Austrian government was thought to be reduced, it cannot be denied that the general concert of Europe against Russian encroachment has been satisfactorily prenounced. At present, and with the objects of interposition justily and moderately conceived, all the great powers are either opposed to Russia or are neutral. In reality, and with respect to the actual circumstances of the dispute Russia stands absolutely alone. There is no government whatever its position or relations, which has stepped forward to support or justify the occupa ion of the Danubian Principalities as a guarantee for the concessions demanded of the Porte. Opinions may have been in every case adverse to the Carr. The conference, avowedly sur moned against Russian aggressions, was attended immediately by representatives of all the four Powers, and these representatives concurred in framing a note which they believed to carry a sense opposed to Russia designs.

Powers, and these representatives on all the four Powers, and these representatives concurred in framing a note which they believed to carry a sense opposed to Russian designs.

As long as the same reasonable policy is pursued we have little doubt that this concert of opinion, so strongly conducive to the interests of peace, will be found still to prevail; and the reflection should convince every reader of the utter inexpediency of such extreme views as are sometimes put forth. An instantaneous declaration of wor organist Rusia upon democratic principles would, no doubt, have insured us the co-operation of insurpoits in Hungary, Poland and Raiy, but it might very possibly have cost us the involvable allience of France, and it would infallibly have driven the monarchs of Austria and Prussia into the train of the Crar. Nor is it to this point simply that the consequences of such a course would extend. A revolutionary war, or, in other words, a war of opinions, must embrace every country of Europe, and, although it might commence with some prospects for popular freedom, it is impossible to conjecture how it might end. The last war of this description, though commencing apparently with every promise on the side of unitional liberties, soon produced a despotism more nearly universal than had ever been known, and terminated with that very state of thir gs which is now described as so insupportable. The dominion of kings over people, and, above al., the concert of the great Northern Courts in support of this system of government, are the direct consequences of a revolutionary war, which, after an incalculable expenditure of bleod and treasure, encel in this undesirable result. It would be political madness to neglect the warning. Moderation and existom may get the Russians out of the Danubian Principalities, may leave Turkey with nore direct pugarantees than before, and may size Europe the calamitous recurrence of a twenty years' war. A contrary policy would not only entail infinite sacrifices upon all nations allie,

Marine.

The Ministerial report on which this decree is founded states that France has at present two squadrons of forty ships of the line, with a proportionate increase in the number of steam frigates and covretes. There is in the French navy a steam line-of-battle-ship, the Napoleon; four with auxiliary power, completed; while nine others are being fitted for steam, and will be ready for sea within the next two months. Six new steam vessels, after the model of the Napoleon, are on the stocks, and will be haunched about the end of 1884. The total of the French navy amounts to 161 vessels, manned by 25,625 sailors, gunners, and marines.

The Moniteur contradicts the statements of sundry Halian and German newspapers on the affairs of Rome. Those papers asserted that a Papal delegate had been assassinated at Ravenna, that there had been an insurrection at Civita Vecchia, that thirty thousand political prisoners were immured in the Pontifical dungeons, and that the Pope, accompanied by Gereral d'Andre, had held a grand review of the French troops. "These various statements," asys the Moniteur, "are altogether without foundation." A private telegraphic despatch from Triests, of the 19th, contains Constantinople news of the 10th inst.

To day the Bourse was steady. The Three per Cents closed at 72f, 40c, for the end of the month, and the Four and a Half per Cents at 90f, 20c.

The diplomatic conference for the settlement of the Oriental question has suspended its labors for some time past. Though inactive, it is not dissolved.

The amy of Marshal Radetaky, the garrisons of the German fertresses, and the 9th and 12th corps, will be exempt from the rejuction of the Austrian army. That measure is confined to the provinces on the Turkish frontier, to the regiments of Borderers, and the 10th and 11th corps of the aimy in Hungary.

VENNA, Oct 19, 1852.

Letter have been received from Constantinople to the 10th inst.

The Porte was about to send a corps of observation to the Greek frontier, and another to the Persian front

Letter have been received from Constantinople to the 10th inst.

The Porte was about to send a corps of observation to the Greek frontier, and another to the Persian frontier.

Bir Anthimos had been elected the new Greek Patrisch.

The Metallics are rather batter, but the exchange on L. advanced and the say favorable reaction. Five percent Metallics, 31%. Exchange on London, 11.2 (offered). bank shares, 1,29%.

Thussday, Oct. 20—1 P. M.

Five per cent Metalliques, 91%. Exchange on London, 11.4. Bank shares, 2,860.

Constantinople is tranquill. The French steam frigates Sane and Mogador have let for the Bay of Besika. The Friedland and the steamers Gomer, Magellan, Chaptal, and Ajncoio remain in the Bosphorus.

The Spanish General Prim, and Count Camery, a Sardinian officer, have reached Omar Pasha's headquarters at shumla.

The corps of General Liders is still in the vicinity of Odessa, expecting marching orders. The greatest confidence prevails in the commercial cir-cles. It is hoped that the Danube and the Black Sea will

cles. It is hoped that the Danube and the Black Sea will remain open.

The cholora has subsided.

A Vienna letter in the Cologne Gazdle states that Prince Gortschakoff has declined complying with the summons addressed to him by Omar Pasha. He declared that he could not decide the question.

MAITA, Oct. 12, 1853.

The Earl of Carlisle arrived here on board the Firebrand. To-morrow the Caradoc leaves for Besika Fay.

The Ardent, with the Triton in tow—the latter being damaged—has come in from Constantineple.

The Three per cents were done at 42 ½.

The Hereditary Grand Dake Alexander has arrived at Kief, the c nire of the arraments against Turkey.

LIVERTOOL, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1853.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13, 1853.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13, 1853.

The combined fleets have not yet entered the Darda-nelles, but they are momentarily expected to do so. The fleet in the harbor of Constantinople, which had been laid up for the winter, has been ordered to prepare for sea with all possible despatch. RUSSIA.

The Emperor arrived at St. Petersburg on the 13ta, from Berlin. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post

says:—"St. Petersburg despatches state that the preparations for war proceed rapidly."

Object.—Two hundred ships were at that port at the latest date, and all parties were making great exertions to send off their grain.

The Koszta Difficulty.

MR. OFFLEY'S POSITION—IS KOSZTA FREE OR IN PRISON?

The Vienna Gozele asserts that the British and French ministers at Washington have expressed their concarrence in the collective protect of Austria, Prassia and Russia against the conduct of Capitain Ingraham in the Koszta affair. This assertion is, of course, false,

A Vienna correspondent of the London Times says, Oct. 15th, that the grounds of Mr. Offley's (United States Consul at Smyrms) refusing to consent to Koszta's shipment were—

Consul at Smyrna) refusing to consent to Koszta's shipment were:—

1st. That he, Mr. Oilley, was not dependent on the legation at Constantinople, but must receive instructions from Washington.

2d. Koszta was either an Austrian or an American citizen; if the former, he must be delivered over to Austria; if the latter, he could not be forced to sail to America.

We cannot arrive at the facts from the contradictory fragments that appear in the European papers. It is now said on the authority of the Frankfort German Journal, that Korzta did not leave Smyrna on the 5th, but still remained prisoner in the French hospital.

[From the London Naws, Oct. 29.1]

mained prisoner in the French hospital.

A few days ago we published the statement of the Austrian government respecting the convention made by Baron Bruck, its internuncio at the Porte, with Mr. Brown, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, stipulating the conditions upon which Martin Koszta should be released from the guardianship of the French Consulting the conditions upon which Martin Koszta should be released from the guardianship of the French Consulting we asse subsequently quoted the statement of a Maltese journal that an American vessel, with Martin Koszta on board, had touched at that island. This latter statement was rendered doubtful by the fact that one of the points of agreement was, that the vessel conveying Koszta should not touch at any of the Mediterranean ports. It would now appear that it was not true, and, indeed, that Koszta had not left Smyrna on the 5th. The following letter in the German Journal of Frankfort bears that date:—

Koszta is still in the French hospital and ble of the order.

Kosta had not left Smyrna on the 5th. The following letter in the German Journal of Frankfort bears that date:—
Kosta is still in the French hospital, and his affair has assumed a new appearance. The consul of the United States has declared to the Consulate General of Austria that Kosta was either Austrian or American; that, if an Austrian, he ought to be given up to Austria, but, if an American, he could, as a freeman, go or stay when he pleased. The consul added that he had no orders to receive from the American embassy at Constantipole, but solely from his government. In consequence he refused to receive and send off M. Koszta. Mr. Brown, Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople, then demanded from M. Pichon, Consul of France, that Koszta should be given up; but M. Pichon refused, saying that he only under ook to give up Koszta to one of the parties, with the convent of the conculs of Austria and the United States. Mr. Brown thereupon obtained from the ambassa or at Constantinople an order addressed to M. Pichon, to give up M. Koszta, even without the convent of the Consul of the United States. But M. It hon would not execute the order, saying that he was under an engagement to the consuls of Austria and the United States. Koszta, on his side, declared that under the circumstances he would not quit his prison. Mr. Frown accordingly returned to Constantinople without having obtained anything, and the affair, far from being airanged, tends to become more complicated.

The Japan Expedition.

[From the Friend of China, August 10.]

The United States steam frigates Susquehanna and Mississippi returned to this harbor on Sunday, having, it is understood, completed the first stage of the American mission to Japan, it: delivered a textue from the P.esident of the United States to the officers at Jeddo of his imperial cotmporary, the ruler of Niphon. A reply has been requested to be in readiness when called for some time next year. Nothing has been seen of the Russian frigate Pallas or her sersw tender, the Vostock. It is no busit ess of ours, but we really cannot see why, if delivering a latter was the only business of the fleet, the missile could not have been handed in from the Susquehanna when she first arrived in these waters, new more than eighteen months ago. The expense of Macarney's embasy to Peking will prove a mere trifle to what Commodore Perry's Japanese mission amounts to by the time it is finished at this rate of negotiating.

The same journal of the 13th of August says:—"Two seamen, one from the United States steamship Susquehannah, and another from the British ship India, have been accidentally drowned in the harbor during the week."

The North China Hereld of July 29 says:—"These islands, mentioned in our last issue, were visited, as appears from Kempfer, by some Japanese so far back as 1675. They then found the country 'very pleasant and fruitful,' but meeting with no inhabitants, they called the islands Woo-nin, (or Wu jin,) and bence the present name, Bo-nin, i. e. islands without men.

The Islands, as described by the old Japanese, are several tens in number, most of them very small.

In June, 1827, they were visited by Beechey; and again by an English gentleman in 1834, who lays down the principal port—Port Lloyd—in lat. 27 deg., 6 min., 39 sec. N. lon. 142 deg., 16 min., bast, and described it as very commodious.

The Sunquehanna, towing the Saratoga, made a trip to Fort Lloyd previously to ber starting for Yedo on the 21st

The whole North Pacific, from shore to shore, ought to

The whole North Pacific, from shore to shore, ought to be surveyed and new charts of it carefully prepared; and we true that the United States of America Surveying Expedition will speedily accomplish this work.

The Caprice, which arrived here on the 2d inst., coming over from Napa Kiang to Woosung in three days, was fourteen days in making the trip hence to Loo-choo. She encountered off the Chinese coasts a strong northeast current; and the question has been asked, "Is there not on this coast a current similar to the Guif Stream in the Atlantic?"

The Occan Mail Steamers
[From the London Times, Oct. 21]
The following statement has recently been prepared, showing the annual amount of subsidies paid to the various contract steam companies, and the returns to the government in the shape of postage receipts, the annual balence sgainst the country being no less than £342,790. This result affor is of itself a striking illustration of the consequences of State interference in one of the most important branches of private enterprise. When, however, it is recollected, in addition, that the expenditure of the sum in question has been a means of checking all that improvement in steam navigation which is to be attained only by un estricted competition; that it has caused a rankling sense of injustice to be felt by those colonies which have been neglected, while others have been favored; that it has led the United States avowedly to adopt a retalizatory course, and has thus caused between the two governments a rivalry as irritating as it would have been healthy if left to the energies of individuals; and, finsily, that it has placed for years past in the hands of the treasury and the admiralty an almost irrespensible power of dispensing nearly a million of money to such companies as might be able to establish the necessary influence, a full idea may be gained of the nature of the system. Happily the present ministry are understood to have recognized in a great degree the evils that have thus arisen; but, although they have shown a disposition to check them, or bring them within more most rate limits for the future, the broad doortine that the means of commercial communication throughout the world should be left to develope themselves, that special bounties on one route can only operate unfairly upon others, and that the sole function of the government is to see that shipowners who undertake to carry letters strict by fulfil the obligations they assume, is yet neither acted upon nor acknowledged:—

pon nor acknowledged:-	timated as		Terms of
	British t		contract
	marine po		per an-
Packet Line.	for the wa	r.	num.
Packet Line.	£120,863	9 4	£188,040
Vest Indian and Brazilian	85,409		270,000
acific	5,000	13 6	25,000
ast Indian	127,896	8 0	199,600
eninsular			20,500
ustralian			26,000
ape of Good Hope	. 14,300		53,000
Fest coast of Africa			23,250
rench	. 51,876		-
elgian	21,695		
lamburg and Holland	. 8,914	15 0	17,000
		_	

Total.....£479,600 5 4 £822,390 EXPENSES OF NEGRO CAPTURING—THE MAINE LIQUOR

LAW-SHERIDAN KNOWLES A PREACHER-SYMPA-LAW—SHERIDAN ENOWLES A PREACHER—SYMPATHY FOR THE TIPES.

The Parliamentary return just published shows; that in the year ending 5th January last, Great Britain paid out of the public treasury £90,784 sterling for bounty and expenses on captured negroes, in prevention of the alave trade.

trade.
They have begun a movement in Manchester in favor of a Maine anti-liquor law for England.
Mrs. Hogg, the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd, is in poverty. Friends are endeavoring to have her put on the pension list.

Gen. Sir Alexander Mackenzie died at Bath, October 17,

aged 83. Sheridan Knowles is lecturing in Scotland as a dissent-

bian officer, have reached Omar Pasha's headquarters

Sheridan Knowles is lecturing in Scotland as a dissenting preacher.

Part of the Russian army will go into winter quarters lear Bucharest.

Odditional officers of the Russian army will go into winter quarters at the hulks, is England, is about to be tried. Grave doubts are entertained of its success.

A numerously attended meeting was held at Finsbury,

A numerously attended meeting was held at Finabury, London, on the 18th, to express sympathy with the Turks. T. S. Juncombe presided, and suitable resolutions were passed unanimously.

Recently several trials of the new "boomerang" form of screw propeller, invented by Sir C. Mitchell, of Australia, have been made on board H. B. Majesty's ship Conflict, as well as in other versels. On the 18th a final trial was made, when the advantage of the "boomerang" over the ordinary shaped screw was 10.076 knots, over 9.913 knots per hour. The weather was fine.

The Publin Exhibition is closed finally on the 31st of October.

AN INTRUDER ON VICEROYALTY.

On the 20th ult. Captain Winter, of the Seventeenth
Langers, accompanied by several other aides-de-camp of
the Lord Lieutenant, appeared before the magistrates of
Capei street police office, Dublin, and tendered informations against the Rev. Henry Stannard, (a clergyman of
the established church,) under the following circumstances:—

tions against the Rev. Henry Stannard, (a clergyman of the established church,) under the following circumstances:

Captain Winter informed the bench that between 11 and 12 o'clock on the preceding night, while the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of St. Germans were sitting in one of the spartments of the Viceregal lodge, a gentleman, to their great surprise, walked into the room from an adjoining chamber, and sat down upon a chair, without the least ceremony in the world. His Excellency, perceiving him to be a stranger, in quirred the object of his visit, to which he replied very coolly that he had effected an entrance by the front door, and wished for an interview with his Excellency. It soon became evident, however, that the intruder was a person of unsound reind, though not what is termed a dangerous lunatic, and accordingly an aide decamp was called in, and he was handed over to the custody of the police. On further inquiry it appeared that the name of the person who acted in this strange manner is the Rev. Henry Stannard, and he is a clergy man of the established church. It is supposed that he resides in Clontart, having sent a message to his wife in that locality. After being inlen into custody he was brought to the police station, at Bridewell lane, where he was locked up all night; and is the morning, about eight o cleek, he managed to effect his escape from the station house. Captain Winter stated that his Excellency did not wish sny harsh proceedings to be adopted towards the unfortunate gentleman. He merely desired that measures should be taken to prevent the reportion of a similar intrusion in future. What makes this occurrence still more strange is that the reverend gentleman contrived to enter the Viceregal lodge unnoticed by any of the domestics of the establishment, and without attracting the observation of the sentines and police constables who are constantly in its immediate vicinity.

France.
The weather in France had been favorable to the sow

The weather in France had been involved to the owing of winter corn.

Despatches from the Governor of Senegal state that after conferences with the chiefs of Fonta, he had succeeded in removing the difficulties that had arisen in the way of commerce and navigation.

All is quiet in home politics. The two hundred persons arrested with M. Goudchaux have dwindled down to five, of whom one was M. Delescluzs, the intimate friend of Ledra Rollis.

M. A. Estimite rewailed in the Naval department. Much activity prevailed in the Naval department.

Spain.

The Espaina says that General Lersundi, the ex-President of the Council, has addressed a request to the Queen, to be exempted from all services, in accordance with the army regulations of May, 1828. Mr. Soulé, the United States Minister, and M. Asignana, the Portuguese Minister, were expected in Madrid in the course of a few days. The Queen and King had received several members of the opposition—amongst others the two Conchar—who had protested to them their respect and devotedness for the royal family. Queen Christina and her family were expected between the 20th and 24th.

The three per cents were done at 42%; the rew three per cents at 22.3-16; the debt of the first class at 9%; and that of the second at 5.1-16.

Austria.

A remarkable statement is made by the London Times, that, owing to the Austrian government having revived a system of intolerance against its Joriah subjects, a plan had been suggested for the leading capitalists in all the principal commercial cities of Europe to refuse to deal in Austrian securities. Whether it is likely to be carried out, (says the Times) is doubtful. We have no means for a certaining if the above statement is or is not inserted by seme speculator for a fall in Austrian bonds, but it looks like it.

Holland.

DUTCH MINISTER AT WASCINGTON.

At the meeting of the Second Chain and the Minister of the Minister was a committee make complaint to the Chainber of the tracted absence from his port of the Dutch Charge dufairs in the United States particularly as the represententies into relations with Japan which may a first interest of Holland.

MISS CUNNINGHAME'S CASE—RIOTS AT TURIN.
It appears that Miss Cunninghame, the lady who was imprisoned at Taxony for distributing Protestant tracts, was so ambitious of martyrdem that when the order came for her release, she refused to leave prison, and had actually to be turned out. A private source informs us that this lady of the "Cunninghames of Ayreshire, Scotland," is a lineal descendant of the Reformer, John Kuox, and was consequently bound to emulate her illustrious ancestor. We do not give this statement of genealogy for fact. Her persecutions will be made the subject of discussion in Parliament.

The duty on wheat imported into Sardinia is reduced to fifty centimes per hectolitre. A slight idisturbance broke out at Turin on the 18th, owing to the high price of food, but quiet was soon re-established.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE—DISTRESS FROM PAILURE OF
The earthquake already reported to have occurred on
the night of the 29th Sept., was more violent than at first
stated. Shocks continued at intervals from midnight till
4 o'clock in the morning. All that was left standing of
Thebes was completely demolished. Many of the houses
of Chalcis, as well as a part of the fortress, were overthrown. Smaller shocks continued to be felt until October 7.

The greater part of the population of Achaia and Patras
are reduced to destitution by the complete failure of the
currant crop. Accounts say that the yield is not onefifteenth of an average, and that the loss to Greece will
be equal to 260,000,000 france—a manifest exaggeration.

Gibraltar.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship Ripen arrived at Southampton on October 20, with the heavy portion of the East India. China and Mediterranean mails, and dates from Alexandria, 6th; Malta, 10th; and Gibraltar. 15th inst.

The following notice relative to the absurd system of quanantize on the Spanish coast, was issued at Gibraltar on the 13th ult.—

Secretary's Office, Gibraltar, Oct. 15.

The Board of Health of this city met this day, in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Governor of Cadiz, addressed to His Excellency Lieuteman General Sir R. Gardiner, relative to the steam packet Iberia having been refused admittance there, in consequence of the port of Southampton having been reported foul; the board decided there was no foundation for this report, the Iberia having brought a clean bill of health from Southampton, confirmatory of the port not being even suspected, and later in elligence has been received that good health is still enjoyed there. The board do not think it necessary to alter the present quarantine.

By command,

G. ADDERLEY, Colonial Secretary.

THE VERY LATEST. BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND.

The Africa passed the screw steamship City of Glasgow from Philadelphia, going into Liverpool.
LIVERPOOL, Saturday—11 A. M.—Off the port (signals superfectly made out owing to fog) supposed ships Rein-

deer, and Macclesfield.

Manssone, Friday.—About thirty-four hop pickers were drowned on Thursday evening by the upsetting of the wagon in which they were crossing a flood.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, FRIDAY—The Bourse was steady at the opening to-day, but closed with a decline. The Three per Cents closed at 72 15, and the Four and a Half per Cents at

Markets.

breastant 210 10. Cloverseed is 1s. to 2s dearer, and in speculative request. Quercitron bark has not been asked for.

BREADSTUFFS—A buoyant and excited market, and prices of wheat and fleur daily advancing—the extreme quotations have been made this afternoon Indian corn is also dearer. Stecks of all things greatly reduced.

COTTON.—Although the demand has been less animated since Tuesday, the scarcity of good stapled lots of the middling qualities and above, has enabled holders of such to realize a further slight advance, making an ½d. per lb. within the week Low cottons are still abundant, and very unsaleable at previous rates. Common and mid dl pg qualities of Sea Islands have declined 2d. to 31 per lb., and fair and above 13/d. to 2d. per lb. in the month. The reduced production of goods and yarns caused by the closing of so many mills, has given more conducene to buyers in Manchester, and strengthened prices

Stock, this day, 736,401 bags, of which 487,117 are American. Do. last year 438,769 bags, of which 272,231 are

rican. Do last year too, too and too and too american. Sales this week 45,720 bags, including 31 550 American.—8,120 bags being on speculation, and 4,600 for export.

BICHARDSON BROTHERS AND CO.'S CREULAR.

LYERPOOL, Oct. 21, 1853. LIVERPOOF, Oct. 21, 1853.

The weather since the 18th has been unsettled; yes erday fine, but much heavy rain fell last night and this

terdey hie, but much heavy rain fell last night and this morning.

An animated demand has centinued for wheat and flour, and a large amount of business has been doing since Tuesday, at the outside figures we then quoted. Indian corn has also been more inquired after, and some sales have been reported of yellow at 40s. per quarter, the principal operators being Greeks, both as buyers and seliers.

cave been reported of yellow at 40s. per quarter, the principal operators being Greeks, both as buyers and sellers.

At our market this morning we had a good attendance of the town and neighboring mills and dealers, and of some from the southern districts and Ireland. Wheat sold freely at an advance of 24. a 4d. per 70 lbs. on the currency of Tuesday—fine fresh arrived American whits realizing 10s. 6d., ex ship, per 70 lbs., and a large busines done in lots ex warehouse. There was also a good demand for four, but business was limited to a small quantity on sale; Baltimore realized 37s.; Western Canal, 56s., and good sours, 23s. per barrel.

Indian corn in limited supply; prices remain unchanged from orr last quolations. No cargoes offering C. F. and I. We had a very small quantity of oats on sale, and Tuesday's prices fully supported. Catimeal, on the contrary, in increased supply, and was 6d. per load cheaper.

The imports from abroad since this day week consist of 23 586 quarters wheat, 1,716 quarters indian corn, 25,630 bbs. flour, and 4,029 sacks.

Exports.—Wheat 3,600 quarters indian corn, 25,630 bbs. flour, and 4,029 sacks.

Exports.—Wheat 3,600 quarters for quarters Indian corn; 13,619 bbls. and 4,275 sacks flour.

We quote this day's currency for American cereales: Fine white wheat 10s, 2d., 10s. 4d., 10s. 6d., and 10s. 8d. for extra fine. Canadian 10s a 10s. 2d., Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 57s a 37s. 6d.: Westerns, No. 1, 36s; sours, 22s. a 23s.; coarselas in quality. Indian corn, yellow, 40s. a 41s.; white, 40s.

Claver seed.—Some speculative purchases have been made at 50s. a 52s per cwt.

Fig.—An active demand for East India, but Carolina is duil.

Corrox.—A rather better inquiry this week, and the better qualities of American are held with more formace.

GUI.—An active demand for East India, out Carolina is
Cotton.—A rather better inquiry this week, and the
better quellities of American are held with more firmness,
Import, 12,102 bales. Sales, 46,720 bales, of which the
trade have taken 32,900 bales.

LEND—Nothing doing on the spot; the sales reported
consist of 50 tons for spring delivery, at 52s.

PROVENOUS —Eeef—The only sales reported are 400 tcs.

"Farley's," Baltimore, at 55s.; most of the dealers are
in isposed to purchase. Pork—No demand for American,
but some French met huyers, at 77s. 6d. a 82s. per bbl.
Bacon in a very limited demand, and may be quoted 2s.

MESSES. BARING EROTHERS' CIRCULAR.

but some French met buyers, at 17s. 6d. a 82s. per bbl. Bacen in a very limited demand, and may be quoted 2s. lower.

MESSES. BARING EROTHERS' CROULAR.

LONDON, Friday, Oct 21, 1853.

Rather more firmness bas been manifested in the corn trade this week; but in the colonial and foreign produce markets great dult as has prevailed, and lower prices have been accepted for many articles, as will be seen by the subjoined remarks. Cottor and tea have, however, been well maintained. We have no change to notice in the beak rate of dissount, nor in the money market generally; first rate paper for shortterms is readily taken, but for long bills high rates are submitted to. In the funds great fluctuations have occurred, with a general depression; the closing price of consols to-day was 91%. Bar rilver, in improved demand, has advanced is. 13d. New dollars, 5. American Stocka.—Very little doing, and quotations nomisal.

COCHINEAL is dull, and 1d. cheaper, at which decline barely one half of 230-bags at auction found buyers. Hondonas silver is a 4s. 10d.; Black, 4s. 9d. a 6s.

COCOL.—The demand is inactive, and 730 bags Trinidad in public sale have been only partially realized, from 30s. a 35s., with 360 bags Granais from 28s. a 29s. 6d.

DERE was firm in the early part of the week but has simb become dull and helders have submitted to a reduction of 6d. a 1s. The public sales have consisted of 902 cashs, 565 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon, of which about two-thirds were takes, from 51s. a 58s. 8, 447 bags Coats Rica chiefly sold from 48s. a 52s. a 57s. 134 cases Tellicherry, 49s. 6d. a 60s. 6d. a 89s. 6d; and 3 cargo of 2,200 bags good first Rio afloat, insured free of particular average, at 45s., including freight to a near port. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st instant, compared with those of same period last year:

Chief Ports 1872. 1873. 1875. 1852. of Europe 291, 606.000 285,100,000 46,000,000 38,600,000 47. Total.... 332,600,000 38,400,000 18s. In Corren, a steady business doing at 5107 10s. for tile

Gt. Britain. 41,220,000 23,200,000 45,500,000 38,500,000 in.

Total... 322,600,000 324,000,000 109,500,000 38,500,000 in.

In Corper, a steady business doing at 5,107 10s, for tile and cake; aheathing, 12d.; yellew metal, 101/d. No foreign offering.

At our Corn market on Monday there was a small supply of English wheat, condition and quality indifferent, and it sold slowly at last week's rates. For foreign there was more inquiry, and a fair business was done at extreme prices. Flour was also rather firmer. Wednesday a fair

trade took place at full prices. Last week's average of English wheet was 66s. 4d., and 96,494 quarters returned. To-day increased firmness was manifested by holders, accounts coming higher from Liverpool, and they succeeded in obtaining an advance of 2s. per qr. on wheat and 1s. 6d. per barrel on flour. We now quote United States red wheat at 66s. a 72s.; white, 73s. a 78s.; Western canal flour, 37s. 6d. a 38s. 6d.; Baltimore and Ohio, 39s. a 40s. a 41s.

9d. at 15s. 3d. for Bengal, with a cargo of Arracan, affoat, at 13s. 3d.

Sall First School S

Chief ports of Europe. 94,000,000 84,200,000 1bs.
Oreat Britain. 311,400,000 255,400,000 44

BOWERY THEATHE.—The drams of "Civilization," which has been so successful, will be played again this evening. "Der Freischutz" is to be repeated. Both of these pieces are well put upon the stage. A new drama, illustrative of scenes in the Revolution, is in progress of preparation.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. James Anderson, the English

is to be played for the last time, with all its capital scenery and charming effects. The favorite briefsts of "The Young Actress" is also to be represented. Several novelties are in preparation.

NAMONAL THEATRE.—This afternoon and this evening the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be played; Mr. Prior as George Harris, Miss Cordelia Howard as Eva, Mrs. Prior as Eliza, and Mr. Lingard as Uncle Tom. Admiress of this style of literature cannot do better than to of this style of literature cannot do better than to see a seat at the National

a seat at the National.

WALLACK'S THEATHY.—For this evening two capital comedies are announced, the "Road to Ruin," and "Where There's a Will There's a Way." All the popular comedians in the stock company are included in the casts of the above named plays. The orchestra perform the protty overture to "Fra Diavols."

ASSECTION MUSEUM —The charming domestic drama, by the Brothers Morton, "All That Chtters is Not Gold," will be played this afternoon and evening, Mr. Clarke and Miss Mestayer in the leading parts.

Francoun.—Great fun at the Hippochroms this afternoon.

Francon.—Great fun at the Hippodrome this afternoon and evening. All the attractions will be presented.
CHERNY'S MINSTERIS, No. 472 Broadway, give a concert to-night. The eccentricities of Ethiopian life and manners will be well delineated.

duties.

Madame the Baronness de Berg will, be accompanied;
during her tourthrough the country by Signora Contini,
the pretty prima donna, and by Mr. Alleyne, the English
tenor. Madame de Berg has been highly recommended.

soprano vaice, of great compass; and the papers think that Miss Fau Osten will make a gent sensation.

The last London farce is being played at the Adalphi, and is called "Hotel Charges, or, How to Cook a Hiffin," by Mr. Selby. Its title prock, ms its purpose, the reformation of hotel charges. A certain Captain Fitzshizzle is in the habit of entering first rate hotels and ordering the best of everything, and then by exposing letters on which is the name of "Biffin." The well known correspondent of the Times, working on the fears of the proprietor, who madily reduces his bill within such a limit as he thinks may avert the strictures of his unwelcome visiter, and obtain perhaps his favorable comments. Hitzehizzle, on arriving at a Brighton hotel, is surrounded by a host of waiters, who treat him, as regards his luggage and overciothing, somewhat in the same style as Ponch represents John Bull to have been used. He enjoys a sumptuous entertainment, and first with the chamborande, in the usual style of Adelphi farce. Her lover, the head waiter, (Regera,) becomes furiously jealous, and is guilty of nary absurdities. Notwithstanding this, the pretended Biffin escapes the charge of wax lights, and all those latticeterars willingly dispensed with, when opportunity offers, by the traveller. Not so the other visiters, whose complaints are loud and long. The discovery that Biffin is not Biffin, but Fitzchizzle, closes the farce, but not before a suggestion is given to innkespers to moderate their fees, and gain an honest profit. There is nothing in this piece de circumsence to amuse, except its exposure of an intelerable evil, to which public attention is now fully urned.

flour, 37s. 6d. a 38s. 6d.; Baltimore and Ohio, 39s. a 40s. a 41s.

Corrow has been in improved request, and the sales for the week sum up 4,000 bales. East India, at very full prices for full kinds ave Bengal, which is partially ¼d. cheaper. At Liverpeol a better feeling had been manifested, and prices are rather dearer; yesterday's quotation of midding Orleans was 5¼d. a.—

Drucs, &c.—The public sales yesterday were generally uninteresting, and went off salty. Castor oil chiefly sold at the former value. Cream of tartar brought 140s., gray 112s 6d. Besewax without change. Coculus indicus partly sold at 16s. 6d. a 19s. 6d. Fine Cape alose sold from 58s. a 64s. The gums were partially realized at about the previous currency. Maibar cardamoms 2s. 7d. a 2s. 10d. Tartaric acid 2s. 2d. Cutch 56s. Gambier 38s. Saliron 24s. 6d. Camphor 105s. Opium 13s. Quicksrilver 2s. 2d. Gutta percha 1s. 2d. a 1s. 5d. Java India rubber 10d.

Hence quiet but held firmly. St. Petersburg clean 53s.

SS. Sairon 24s. 6d. Camphor 105s. Opium 13s. Quicksilver 2s. 2d. Gutta percha 1s. 2d. a ls. 5d. Java India
rubber 10d.

Hear quiet, but held firmly. St. Petersburg clean £36
a £36 10s. Manila £42 a £45. 16 bales ordinary Bombay
sold at £15, and 60 bales jute from £22 a £23 5s.

ISDIGO.—The quarterly sales were terminated yesterday,
and closed with great flatness. The result shows a total
quantity sold of 6,550 chests, of which not more than 100
have been taken for America. Compared with July,
prices of Pengal have ruled in average from par to 4d.
lower, and occasionally as much as 6d. cheaper for low
defective kinds. The highest price paid for Bengal was
8s. per lb.

IRON.—We have to report a firm market, with a good
general demand for both bars and rails, which we quote
£8 a £58 5s. and £58 s. a £8 10s. per ton, free on board in
Wales, respectively. In Scotch pig the fluctuations have
been considerable, good mixed numbers leaving off at
66s. 6d. on the Clyde; good American brands, 70s. for
mixed numbers, and 75s. for all No. 1. Russian C.C N.D.,
£17; Archangel, £21 5is.; Swedish, £11 los. a £12.

LINSER CAER in good demand, and all descriptions find
ready buyers at full rates.

LEAD maintains its value.

Molasses is scarce. We note sales of 200 puncheous
good quality West India at 18s. 6d., and 150 puncheous
common at 17s. 6d.

OHS.—Sperm is firm, and "bagged" is advanced to £88;
common fish remain as last quoted, and very scarce;
olive very dull, prices ranging from £57 for Levant and
Barbary up to £67 for Gallipoli; palm in demand at 4ls.
a 42s.; cocoa nut ranges from £57 and 150 puncheous
centre reduction of 9d a 1r., though some 8,000 bags had
been sold privately in that parity. To day we are rather
firmer, and about 3,000 bags have changed hands at 1s.
d. at 15s. 3d. for Bengal, with a cargo of Arracan, affoct,
at 13s. 3d.

Santrite.—2,670 bags Bengal at auction, partly sold
from 29s. 6d. a 30s. 6d. is the extreme value for apple
for a flow of 9d. a 1r., though some 8,000 bags had
been sold privately in

'ragedian, is to appear this evening as Charles, in the "Elder Brother," with Miss Fanny Morant as Angelina. The new farce of "Antony and Cleopatra" will conclude the entrtainment.

BURRON'S THEATRE.—This evening "Paris and London" is to be played for the last time, with all its capita

mers will be well delineated.

Minimum Hall—At this establishment, No. 444 Broadway, this evening, Wood's Minimum be glad to meet all their friends. Every evening the crowd seems to increase, and it is necessary to go early in order to get a seat.

Chinese Hall—At No. 539 Broadway, the Buckley troups are nightly giving concerts to good houses. This evening a fine programme is announced, including many favorite airs.

troupe are nightly giving concerts to good houses. This revening a fine programme is announced, including many favorite airs.

Suvymeany Insurum.—Blitz gives entertainments this afternoon and evening. Go and see the Signor's canaries.

Mrs. Mowarr.—The announcement of this lady's entire recovery from her prolonged indisposition is incorrect—though convelescent, abe is still too seriously indisposed to resume her professional orgagements before the early part of January next. Her new work, entitled "autobiography of an Actress, or Right Years upon the Stage," has been completed during her intervans of illness, and will be issued from the press of ficknor, Reed & Fields, in the course of the present moath.

Mr. Isidor Dannatrom and his nightly talented lady arrived in our city a few weeks since. Madame Dannström was in 1850 engaged as prime donna at the Royal theatre of Stockholm, where her artistic skill and remarkable voice were much appreciated. Since that period she has travelled over Europe, gising occasional conce it. We do not know yet the intentions of the fair prima donnawhether she is togive conserts on her own account, as formerly, or if she is about to form an engagement with some concert or opera company. It is rumoused that abe intends leaving us for Washington on the opening ef Congress. Mr. I Dannatrom—who was engaged as barytone at the same the airs with his lady, in Etockholm—is a scholar of the Consorvatory of Bergamo, in Italy. He is the originator of a new method of singing; and it will be sufficient to name among his pupils Misu.Westerstrand, whose début at Berliu was lately made with so much écler, and his Bergimer, who occupies now the fairs trank at the theatre at Copenhagen. Mr. Dannström comes from Paris, where he has been teaching in aristecratic and fashionable circles; and he sitends to resume here his professional duties.

Madame the Baronness de Berg wills be accompanied, during her toor through the country by Signora Costini,

the pretty prima donia, and by attent. Madame de Berg has been laghly recommended by Thalberg.

Madame Ablamewics is concertifing at Louisville, Kentreky, where she has brought out a pupil, Miss Araa E. Van Osten. The young lady is said to have a fine memosoprano valce, of great compass; and the papers think that Miss Yan Osten will make a great sensation.